ETHICAL TEACHINGS OF

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ETHICAL TEACHINGS OF JESUS

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COURSE OF STUDY

Autumn - Winter - Spring

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ETHICAL TEACHINGS OF JESUS

Course of Study
Introduction

AIMS: To make a study of the:

1, Ethical Teachings of Jesus; 2, Modification of individual and group ideals through the teachings of Jesus; 3, Spread of Christian ideality by the apostles; 4, Indispensibility of Christian ethics to the abundant life.

What is there about the teachings of Jesus that will help us in our individual life problems. Do we find in his rules of conduct that which will touch our wills, bring us comfort, and stir us with the desire to bring about a social and religious ideal such that God's Will be done on earth as it is done heaven.

To accomplish these things one needs to know how Jesus lived; how he reacted to the various problems of life; what were his teachings as related to conduct; how did they affect his immediate followers; and later the Christian world as revealed to us in Paul's work; what was the reaction of the Romans to His way of life; how did his ideals differ with modern civilization; and finally what can be done by individuals at the present time to make his principles carry on into our present day civilization.

The material for this course, and in fact, the material on which this course of Study is based is as follows:

1, New Testament; 2, Life of Paul, by Stalker; 3, Life of Christ, by Stalker; 4, Life of Christ, by Burton and Mathews; 5, Doctrine and Covenants; 6, Book of Mormon; 7, Every Day Ethics, by Cabot; 8, Problems of Conduct, by Drake; 9, Jesus' Way of Living, by Smith et.al; 10, Message of Jesus to our Modern Life, by Mathews; 11, Ethical Teachings of Jesus, by Scott; 12, Ideals of Conduct, by Stoops; 13, Readers Digest, 1925-26-27; 14, Numerous pamphlets and Journals published by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and other religious organizations; 15, New Testament Ethics, by Milton Bennion.

Extensive use has been made of the pamphlets. "Jesus Way of Living" by Smith, et. al. And "Message of Jesus to our Modern Life," by Mathews, in the lessons 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

LESSON I

WHO IS JESUS?

Review the place which Jesus holds in the scheme of things as taught by the Latter-day Saints.

Pre-existence; purpose of Earth life; Our future State.

Jesus life and teachings — the formula by which one may lift himself back again into the presence of our Heavenly Father.

References:

It is assumed that the members of the class understand fairly well the Mormon philosophy of life, and no particular references are given. This first lesson is one of introduction by means of lecture and discussion. The discussion coming from the students own religious background.

LESSON 2

Place of Ethics in the General Plan

Define Ethics; Define Religion; Boundaries of each; What is meant by the average man. Our problem is that of raising the moral status of the average man. How can it be done?

References:

Every Day Ethics, by Cabot; Problems of Conduct, Drake; Mechlin's, Social Ethics; Jepthahs Vow; Joseph's Temptation; M. I. A. Manual, September 1917, p. 1025; Genesis, 39: 4-9; L. D. S. Hymn Book; A Poor Wayfaring man of grief

LESSON 3

Teachings of Jesus About God

1. Israelitish ideas:

a. A covenant making God; Covenant with Noah; Covenant with Abraham; Covenant with Moses; Gen. 6:9--9:19; Gen. 17; Exod. 6:1--9:19.

b. A protecting God. God as the father of a nationl protector and affectionate. 1 Samuel, 8:4--9. 12: 1--15; Isa. 11:11--12: 6; ps. 47; 48; 1,2.

c. A fatherly God to Israel. A higher ideal is reached when it is realized that the fatherliness of God to Israel is like that of a father to his child. Hos. 1:10; 11:1--11; 14:4--8; Ps. 68:5; Ps. 105:13; Prov. 3:12.

d. A law giving God. Old Testament writing represent law as originating from God. Exod. 20: II Kings 22:1--23:25.

II. Ideals of Jesus about God. Jesus held to the idea God was a law-giver, Pharisees, however, over emphasized this. The more law they knew more sure they were right. They over-emphasized this at the expense of the idea of a loving father.

a. God a severe moral task-maker. Math. 23:23. Luke 18:12. Mark 7:3,4: Luke 13:10--17. Mark 3: 1--6. John 9:13--16.

b. God as a regarder of letter rather than the spirit. Mark 7:5--13. Luke 11:46; Math. 23:15--26.

c. God as insisting upon ceremonial. Math. 5:21--22, 27;28, 33--35; 38-39,43,44. Math. 9:10--17. Mark 2:16.

d. Jesus was not opposed to law but too much of the Pharises interpreation of it. Math 5:17--20. 23: 1--3. Mark 12: 35--37.

III. Experience of Jesus as a basis of his teachings:

A. He knew God as Father. John 10:7-18 22-39. Luke 2:40-51.

B. Prayed to God as Father: Luke 3:21, 22 9:28-36; 23:44-46 22:39-46.

C. God fatherliness may be seen in Nature: Matt. 6:24-30, 10:28-31.

D. Fatherliness of God may be argued by human fatherliness. Matt. 7:9-11. Luke 15: 1-32; 181, 2-7.

E. Gods Fatherliness does not make him indifferent to sin. Matt. 12:31-37 John 5: 30-47.

IV. Ethical significance of Doctrine of God's Fatherliness. Jesus always makes his applications to man's ethics.

A. Faith in God means service to one's fellows. Matt 6:19-24.

B. Faith in God means love to one's fellows. Matt. 5:44-48. 6: 14-15.

Men and women are prone to think of God in terms of impersonal law. This is similar to Pharisan conception of supremacy of laws which came from God.

If we will avoid error of Pharises we must think of God as personal. Review division I and II.

When we think of the fatherliness of God we have a basis of faith in God in daily life. These theological conceptions give us hope in life's temptations.

If God is a God of love and a God of Law can we not think of him interested in our industrial affairs as he did in political affairs of Hebrews. If we believe this thought, then we are justified in looking for evidence of him in our daily lives.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What aspect of the character of God does the old testament -- chiefly emphasize? Service and Love of one's fellow.

2. What features of excessive observance of law were especially opposed by Jesus.

3. In what ways did Jesus show that he relied upon God as upon a Father?

4. What arguments from Nature does Jesus bring to the proof of his teachings as to the fatherliness of God?

5. Does nature mean more or less to you because of the control of God?

LESSON 4

THE WAY JESUS LIVED:

1. Historical Setting: Ethical Teachings of Jesus, by Scott, Chapter I; Burton and Mathews Life of Christ; Life of Christ, Rhees; Life of Christ, Talmadge.

II. Nature of Messiaian Hope: Matt. 3; Luke 24: 13-21; Mark 9: 33; 10: 35-45

III. Jesus Independent to Nature: Luke 2:41-50; Mark 1: 35-38; Luke 5: 27-52; Mark 3: 20-21; Mark 2; Luke 7:36-50; Mark 1: 16-20; Matt. 23: 8-12; Matt 10: 2-4.

IV. Jesus Desired to be Ordinary: Luke 4: 1-13; 9: 51-56; Mat 26: 53

V. Jesus believed in Prayer: Luke 3: 21-26; Luke 9: 28-36; Luke 22: 59-56; 23: 44-46.

LESSON 5

The Way Jesus Lived

A. Jesus Expressed in His Life the Love which He found in God.
Luke: 4:16:20
B. He gave himself to help his followers: Mark 1: 21-34; Mark 5: 25-43.
C. Look through the four gospels for the stories of his healings, always sympathy present. He gave hope.
D. He was a hard worker: Mark 6: 1-6; Mark 1: 32-39.
E. He broke with the east: Mark 1: 40-44; Mark 11: 15-18; Mark 7: 1-23; Matt. 15: 1-20; Matt. 23: 15-19.
F. His method of teaching was not as a lawgiver but as a friend--leader--poet. Matt: 5: 17-20; 21-26; 27-32 38-37.
G. Spiritual Brotherhood Involved: Matt. 5: 43-48 Luke 10: 25-37; Matt. 25: 31-46.
H. He expects prayer: Matt. 6: 9-13; Luke 11: 2-4; Matt. 5: 44; John 14: 13-17.
I. Superficiality and insincerity. Matt. 21: 28-32 6: 1-8.

Visualize Jesus in his attitude toward health, possession, family,life, children, nature, the past, future, food, drink, clothing, foreigners, temples, synagoges, education. His straight and narrow path is service to our fellow-men.

Review Questions

1. How did Jesus in his own thinking charge the current conception of the Kingdom of God.
2. How did Jesus differ from many other religious reformers of ancient times in his normal life?
3. What elements in the teaching of Jesus make a break with the past religion customs of his people inevitable?
4. Describe Jesus' attitude toward and his teaching about prayer.
5. What were the real thought source of happiness in the thought of Jesus.

LESSON 6

Ethical Teachings of Jesus: References: Chapters 2-9, Scotts Ethical Teachings of Jesus.

A. Nature of His Teachings:

1. In his reactions with men in all walks of life how did Christ differ from other men of similar profession?

2. What do you consider good about his method?

3. How would you teach the principle of forgiveness? the value of prayer? and God's interest in us his children-- to a group of associates?

4. How did Jesus do it?

5. What does Jesus mean,--"He that saveth his life shall lose it."

6. Why did Jesus choose a little company of disciples to be with him constantly?

7. What evidence have you that this was wise?

8. Jesus says, one must forigve his brother 70 times 7, must turn the other cheek, must give of his cloak when his coat is taken, must go the second mile with a man. Will this work in this day? Read p. 161, Reader's Diges, 1925)

9. Were these not really principles he was expounding and he did not intend to be taken literally? Discuss. Read pp. 29.

10. Jesus says, "I come not to destroy the law, but to fulfill. What is meant?

B. Criticism of the Law:

1. Read Mark 7: 8, Matt: 5: 17-18. Luke 16: 17. Did not Jesus mean that men had allowed their tradition to encroach in the genuine word of God. Discuss.

2. Religion is something different from law. How?

3. The laws was, do not commit adultery, do not eat certain food, do not lift a burden on the Sabbath Day. How did Jesus adjust to these laws?

4. What was Jesus' contention when a conflict came with these laws?

5. In what way do the two great commandments simplify the Mosaic code?

6. Christs idea was to give men great controlling principles of right and wrong, then leave it to men to act according to the free agency principle, act in accord with an inner obedience. How can you reconcile this with our Blue Sunday Laws, prohibition and tobacco laws of the present day?

7. Give the meaning of Christs' saying, "We must become as little children."

C. The Religion Basis:

1. Jesus establishes a new relationship between our fellowmen. What is it?

2. Read: Matt. 5: 43-44-45; Luke 6: 35. How would this idea work at the present time in the solution of our social and international obligations?

3. Does Jesus mean that as we attain goodness, mercy, long suffering, we truly share in the divine nature, and we become as children of one Father who is in heaven, or does he mean that inasmuch as we do these things we act as his children ought to act?

4. Scott says, "His thought is always that by living as God requires we become like God, and so realize in ourselves more of the divine life." What do you think?

D. Renunciation:

1. Those who seek the Kingdom are required to surrender everything--their earthly possession,s their old activities, even ties of friendship and family. Is this so?

2. Read Matt. 6: 31-32. Discuss.

3. How does -- It profiteth a man nothing to gain the world and lose his soul. Aid in interpretation of above.

4. Read: Page 53, 1 Scott. Ethical Teachings of Jesus.

E. Trust in God's Providence

1. What did Jesus mean by the parable of the Talents, the Ten Virgins, the Unjust Steward.

2. What did Jesus mean -- "Take no thought for the morrow what ye shall eat and drink, etc.

LESSON 7

Ethical Teachings of Jesus

A. Non-Resistence.

1. Give incident wherein Jesus demonstrated the policy of non-resistance.
2. Was that his attitude through life?
3. Read Matt. 26: 5. Distinguish between retaliation and non-resistance.
4. Read Page 62-73-74. Scotts Ethical Teachings of Jesus. And Matt. 3: 44, Luke 6: 28.
5. When one resists evil, there are two wrongs instead of one to be accounted for. Discuss.
6. Comment on: "Do not oppose the devil with his own weapons. By so doing you do not defeat him, but only accept his laws and make him stronger.

B. Political Attitude of Jesus:

1. Give evidence that Jesus was non-committal in political controversy. Read Mark 12: 17. Matt. 22: 21, Luke 20: 25.
2. In what way does he lift politics to the realm of moral issues?
3. What evidence can you present that Jesus' efforts to escape political controversy was indeed a difficult one. See Page 78. Scott.

C. Man's Duty to His Neighbors:

1. Give the significance of the Parable of the good Samaritan.
2. Read Luke 14: 13. What is its significance.
3. Correlate Mark 4: 24. Matt: 7: 2; Luke 6: 38; with statement of title: "Man Duty to his neighbors."

D. Possessions:

1. In what are possessions a hindrance to the achievement of higher things?
2. Why did Jesus decry riches and rich men so much?
3. How does the apocalyptic idea associate with the particular attitude of Jesus?
4. If a man's life does not consist of the abundance of the things which he possesses, what does it consist of?
5. Wealth must not be used as an end in itself but must be used as an instrument towards higher ends. Discuss the use of Carnegies riches in the light of the above.

C. Read July 1925, Reader's Digest, p. 185. "Dr Fosdick Asks a Question."

E. The Family

1. Read page 96, Scott. What does it mean?
2. How would you interpret, Matt. 8: 21, 22; Luke 9: 59-60. Read Page 97. Scott.

F. Personal Virtues.

1. Read Luke 17: 10. Discuss.
2. Read Luke 14: 8-11. What is Jesus understanding of humility.

3. Read Matt. 5: 37. What does Jesus mean by sincerity.

4. Discuss "Blessed are the pure in heart," from the point of view of sincerity.

5. Read Luke 12: 42. What ethical principle is involved?

6. Give evidence that Jesus taught the virtue of courage.

7. Read Mark 7: 21. Discuss its relationship to personal virtue.

8. What virtue is manifest in "It must need but come, etc." Read Matt. 18: 7; Luke 17: 1

G. The New Type of Character:

1. Give the scriptural evidence that Jesus believed that "The one thing necessary is to renew and purify the inward nature, and all right acts will then grow out of it, like fruits out of a tree.

2. Discuss the eight beatitudes in relation to this new type of character.

3. Describe a man who is in the conditions desired by Christ. "His right hand must not know what the left doeth.

LESSON 8

Effect of Jesus Way of Living on Early Christian.

The New Faith and Hope

After crucifixion there were a few hours of pain and then they resumed their life's affairs. Luke: 24: 22; John 20: 19 24-36, 21: 1 Matt. 16: 16; Acts 1: 13, 14, 12: 12.

New experience came. They expected him to speedily return and complete the Messianic work. Stayed in Jerusalem to continue their worship. Selected new desciples. Received the spirit of the Lord which gave them extra power. Preached the Gospel, taught, organized new groups, and were channels through which the Holy Ghost came to the believers. They collected sayings of Jesus, began the organization of ethical ideals in accordance with Jesus' teachings, practiced non-resistence, did not engage in war.

Finally there was breaking away from the Jewish group. Stephens was the first. Read Acts 6: 8-7; 60. Messianic age had come, Mosaic law outgrown temple worship not necessary. This struck the basic position of Jews; and set the followers of Jesus off as one independent religion. Paul was a principal advocate of the new faith. Read, First Cor. 15: 1-7, Acts 1: 12-26, Acts 2: 1-42; Acts 4:1-22; 4:25-31; Acts 8: 1-3.

Review Questions

1. Give reasons why the authorities feared that Jesus would lead a revolution.
2. How did the lives of the apostles differ from the lives of other followers of Jesus?
3. Name the more important motives which held the inner group of Jesus' followers together after his death.

LESSON 9

Pauls Explanation of Ethics of Jesus:

Two divisions to Paul's work: (a) Mission to Jews of Dispersion. (b) Mission to Gentiles. Read 1 and 11 Thessolonians, Galations, Romans, and Acts 9 to 15 for information regarding A. Read I and II Corinthians, Philemon, Colossians, Ephesians and Acts 16-20 Chapter for information regarding B.

Roman World in the Time of Paul: Read Romans 1; Jewish dispersion; Acts 2: 1-11; 10: 1-8; 13: 5.14-43. Pauls Personal Qualities: Phil. 3:5 Acts 22: 3, 28; 23: 16; 26:4 Gal. 1:14; Pauls Conversion: Acts 7:55-58; 1 9:1-19; Gal. 1:14. Pauls Conversion Acts 7: 55-58; 1 (9:1-19; Gal. 1:1-24. Pauls first mission journey: Acts 13 and 14. Romans 7: 9,10,24. Gal. 3: 11, 12; 5: 22, 23.

Questions for Review:

1. Is the world of today growing worse or growing better?
2. How was it in Paul's day?
3. What element in first-century civilization favored Paul in his missionary career?
4. How did the religion of the Dispersian differ from religion of Jews of Jerusalem.
5. What were the influences which led to Paul's conversion?

Review Questions of Lesson Nine (Continued)

6. What elements in Paul's message were new to the Dispersian.
7. What element unchanged?
8. What new element welcomed.
9. What new element were chiefly responsible for opposition to Paul?
10. Name the effects of Pauls teaching on men's ethics.

LESSON 10

Pauls efforts to spread Christs Ethics.
Work with the Gentiles. Who were the Gentiles?

I. Current Philosophies. Read Acts 16 and 17, Acts 11:20.
II. Current Religions in Paul's day. Read Acts 18-20 Chapters.
III. Pauls letter to Corinthians: Read Chapter 1-14

Review Questions:

1. Describe good points of Epi-cureanism.
2. How did the teachings of Stoscism differ with specurians.
3. Describe the Eleusimain Mystery.
4. How would a belief in such a story effect our conduct?
5. In what way is Pauls religion philosophy ahead of this.
6. Is there anything similar in Christian teachings?
7. List the problems of daily ethics discussed by Paul?
8. Why was Paul's famous discussion of charity (love) given?

LESSON 11

Pauls efforts to spread the Ethics of Jesus. (continued)

Specific application: Read Philippians and Philemon. New power and life responsible for better conduct. Spiritual and Physical: Gal. 5: 16, 25. Spirit of Christ becomes such a part of us that we suffer and die with Christ. Romans 8: 17 6: 4,8. Gal 2:20; Cor. 2:12.
Love of Chris influences our daily conduct:

It is not our love for him, nor his love for us, but the indwelling power in us which carries up on to greater things. Hope, faith and power of Christ are terms meaning this indwelling power. (1 Thess. 1:3) Gal. 2:16; Gal. 5:16.

Pauls message to the Twentieth Century.
Minister to needs of our day.
Above all nations is humanity.
We are responsible for human betterment.

Review Questions:

1. Why did Paul write to Philemon.
2. What is the message to our day.
3. In what sense is Jesus a second Adam.
4. What is meant by love, hope, faith, and fullness of Christ.
5. How does "faith of Christ" improve our citizenship.
6. Name three things in Pauls teachings which we can make immediate use of.

LESSON 12

REVIEW

LESSON 13

Diffusion of Christs Ethics among the later Roman Christians.

A. Passing of the 1st generation.

Read Acts 6: 1-6; Romans 16: 3-16; II Tim. 4:9-18.

B. Problems for the Second Generation

Take notes from class discussion.

C. Jewish Enemies of Christs Ethics.

Read Mark 2: 23-28; Mark 7: 1-25; Matt. 5: 17-48; Matt. 23:13-36; Luke 11:42-52; John 2: 13-25; John 12: 20-43.

D. Gentile Enemies of Christs Ethics.

1. Peter 4: 12-19; Hebrews 12: 1-13

E. Organized Christian Society.

1. Corinthians 12-14 Chapter; 1. Tim. 3:1-10; Matt. 7:15-25; Hebrews 13: 9; 1 Peter 2:16; 1 Tim. 1:3-11; 11 Tim. 2:14-26.

Questions:

1. Name some of the great personalities of the First Christian Century.

2. What special advantage had they over all later Christians?

3. In what way did the ancestry and cultural heritage of the new gentile leaders affect Christianity?

4. What traces of the controversy between Jews and Christians do we find in the gospel.

LESSON 14

Diffusion of Christs Ethics into Western Civilization.

A. Christianity as an authoritative Church system.

See class notes for data.

1. If every individuals is left to determine for himself what Jesus asks his dsiciples, can we expect an agreement?

2. What is the Christian Science interpretation of the program of Jesus?

3. What is the Catholic? the Latter Day Saints?

B. Monastic Conception of Christian Living

See class notes for data.

1. Jesus did not enter business. He never married. To be a follower of Jesus is it necessary to take the vows of poverty and chastity?

2. Is it easier to realize the ideas of the Kingdom in a monastic community than in the world?

3. Does the primary conception of the monk seem to you to be like the primary concern of Jesus?

4. Compare the monastic ideal with what you conceive to be the ideal of Jesus.

C. Martin Luther's Conception of Christian Living.

See class notes for data.

1. What are indulgences? Discuss their value.

2. Why did Luther oppose them?

3. What are the points in which Protestant conception of Christian life is superior to Catholic conception?

4. Are some people more concerned about their salvation than about their moral life?

D. The use of the Bible as a Divine Guide.

1. Why did the early Protestant Reformers insist so strongly that all Christian beliefs and practices should be justified by the Bible?

2. Is the bible an infallible guide. Discuss.

3. Can the question as to whether slavery is right be determined by appeal to the Bible?

4. Those who believe that prohibition is wrong often quote Jesus turning water into wine at Cana. How would you answer such an argument?

5. Read fifth chapter of Matt. and formulate what seems to have been Jesus attitude toward the Bible.

6. Read--"Can Religion be Taught." Atlantic Monthly Oct. 1925.

7. Why I believe in the Bible,--Smith.

LESSON 15

Testing Modern Life by Jesus Way of Living

A. Christianity in Modern World.

In light of class discussion answer the following:

1. How do you feel when you read of the treatment of heretics in former centuries.
2. Why have we ceased to inflict punishment on heretics?
3. What is an established church?
4. Should we have one?
5. What was the attitude of the constitutional fathers?
6. Is it a gain or a loss for Christianity to be compelled to rest its case soley on its spiritual power over conscience.

B. The religion of Jesus and the Religion of the Church

1. Why do you belong to your church?
2. Do you think of the Church as having power to secure your salvation?
3. Is a man's real Christianity to be discovered by asking what his creed is?
5. If Jesus were to appear in your Church what do you think his judgment would be on the prevailing standard and practices?

C. Christian Neighborliness.

Read Luke 10: 25-37.

1. How would you define neighborliness?
2. What would be the difference between a neighborly grocer and an unneighborly one?
3. Did it ever occur to you that you might practice Jesus' way of living when you were shopping. What difference would it make in your manners?
4. What is wrong by excluding Japanese from this country?
5. What is wrong with limiting immigration?
6. Would a stranger coming to your church feel that you were neighborly?
7. Why do Christians generally condemn war?
8. Why is it important to create a sentiment against war?
9. Read and discuss the Golden Rule among Nations.--McLaughlin.

LESSON 16 and 17

Prayer as an Aid in Life's Problems

A. Prayer ideas current among Jews.

1. Old Testament Ideas. 1. Sam 1: 1-20; Deut. 12:5-14; Deut. 9:18-29; Numbers 14: 11-22; 21:7-9 Jer. 42: 1-6; 1 Kings 8: 22-23.

2. Prayer of Pharises show tendencies towards insincerity. Matt. 23:5; Mark 12:29-30.

B. Prayers of Jesus.
Habit of Prayer. Luke 3: 21 6:12; 9:16; Mark 9:29; Luke 9:29; Mark 14: 32-42; Matt. 27: 46.

C. Jesus teachings as to Prayer.
Matt. 6:7,8; 5:33-37; Luke 18: 9-14; Matt. 6:25-34; Matt. 5:44 6: 27-34; Matt. 6: 14,15; Mark 14:32-42.

D. Application of these teachings to our day. See class discussion notes.

Questions:

1. By what means have men sought in all ages to approach God.
2. Name some famous prayers of old testament characters.
3. What was the point of Jesus story of the Pharisee and the Publican.
4. Why did Jesus pray.
5. What were some of the characteristics of the prayers of Jesus?
6. Can a man pray for success in immoral undertakings?
7. Give a definition for the Kingdom of God?
8. When you pray do you expect answers to your prayer?
9. Does this affect the character of your prayer?
10. Name some things that would happen in your own town if the majority of individuals believed that the Ethics of Jesus was practical and advisable?
11. Discuss David Starr Jordan's idea of prayer.
12. Concerning prayer. Reader's Digest. Feb. 1926, p. 663.
13. Why I believe in Prayer.--Burton.

LESSON 18

Christian Individualism as an effect of Christ's Doctrine.

A. Individuals in the religion of the Old Testament.

Read: Con. 12:50 Exodus 1-15.
Ezek. 37: 1-14 Hos. 11: 1-7

B. Individual as Exemplified by Jesus:

Luke 2:41-50 Matt. 3:13, 4:11
Mark 1:38-39 Luke 3:27-32
John 15 Matt. 23:8-12
Matt. 10:2-4
Matt. 1:18-25.

C. The Individuals cannot be separated from society.

Mark 2:23-28. John 5: 1-18
Matt. 5:17-20.

Application to some modern problems:

See Class Discussion.

1. Of what importance is one individual in the world?
2. By what means have the clearest revelation of God's character come from the earliest time?
3. Name some evidence of Christ's individuality previous to the ministry.
4. Was the Publican or the Pharisee of most worth as an individual.
5. The Prodigal Son or the elder brother.
6. How does war regard individuals? What can we do about it?
7. To what extent does modern industrialism and commerce regard men and women as individuals? What can we do about it?

LESSON 19

The Family in the Light of Christ's Teachings

A. Family Life Among the Jews.

Gen. 29: 1-30 II Samuel 5:13.

It was uplifting. II Samuel 12: 1-25

It was binding. Exodus 21: 2-11 Lev. 21: 1-3 Deut. 24: 1-4.

It was to be continued. Gen. 24, 27. Deut. 21: 15-17.

It was the highest ideal in Jesus' time. Matthew 15: 1-9, 9:3.

B. Jesus' life as an illustration of his teachings.

Jesus was not as ascetic John 12: 1-3; Luke 10: 1-9.

He was a loyal son Luke 2: 41-52; Mark 6: 1-6; John 2: 12
John 19: 25-27.

He was chivalrous toward women Mark 5:21-43; 7: 24-30;
Luke 7: 38-50; John 19:25-27.

Respected of children and their right. Mark 10: 15-16.

C. His Teachings concerning position of women. Matt. 6: 19-34; Cor. 11:3-16.
Luke 10:38-42; Eph 5:23-33
7: 36-50; 8: 1-3.

1. What was the attitude of the Old Testament toward polygamy?
2. How did the Hebrew life in the time of Jesus compare with that of the Gentile world?
3. What kind of home was that in which Jesus was raised.
4. How did children regard Jesus?
5. Did Jesus advocate a dual standard?

LESSON 20

The Family (continued)

A. Jesus' ideal of the family as an institution.

One of life's blessings: Matt. 10:34-39; Luke 14:25-33
Matt. 6:21-34.

Family Organization type of Kingdom of God.

Mark 3:31-35	II Cor. 11:2
Rev. 21:1-9	Gal. 3:23
Matt. 23:9	4:7

Application of these teachings of Jesus.

1. Do the teachings of Jesus represent the ideals toward which we must educate people or should they be directly enforced by laws?
2. Should young people be trained in the ideals of marriage before marriage?
3. What can we do about it?
4. How does the Mormon idea work in this regard.
5. On what principle alone could husband and wife maintain happiness in the home?
6. Can there be divorce in the real Christian home?
7. Can we hope to have Christian homes without much attention to education of children in religion of Jesus.
8. How does the matter of hasty marriage affect homes?
9. What can the church do to promote formation of suitable marriages.
10. What mistakes do parents make in dealing with these problems.

LESSON 21 and 22

Marriage

Read: Doctrine and Covenants, Section 49:15 132: 2-21
Improvement Era, Volume 23-1919. Page 337
Reader's Digest, September 1926, Page 289.
Reader's Digest, September 1926, Page 283.
Gospel Doctrine, Chapter 16, Page 341-351.
Brigham Young Discourse, Chapter 17-18, Page 300-338.
Journal of Heredity, November 1917, Page 170.
Journal of Heredity, July 1917, Page 298.

Problem of Conduct by Drake, Page 210.

Jesus' Way of Living by Smith, et al. Page 99.

Message of Jesus to our Modern Life, Page 56.

Fruits of Mormonism, by Haws and Mathews and Butt. Page 105.

Questions for Discussion.

1. What is the Latter-Day Saint idea of marriage?
2. What influence does it have on divorce?
3. Why do we not have more temple marriages?
4. What is Catholic attitude toward marriage?
5. What are the Latter Dat Saint teachings regarding spiritual Parenthood. (See Gospel Doctrine, pp. 85.
6. What of birth control. (See Gospel Doctrine pp. 348-349)
7. What is marriage rate among misses.
8. What is marriage rate among college women and men.
9. What is birth rate among clergymen.
10. How do large families affect health of family?
11. What does Dorothy Dix say is essential to success in married life.
12. Discuss some virtues in polygamy practices.
14. Do the divorce laws of your state present a temptation to ill considered marriage.
15. Is the spirit of Jesus manifested in your community in its relation to dependent and delinquent children.

LESSON 23

Review

LESSON 24

Openmindedness

Read: Matt. 5:3,4,5,6, 7:7,8.
Luke 11:9
1 Peter 5:5,6
James 1:8,9
Luke 14: 7-11
11 Cor. 10:18
Romans 12:16
1 Cor. 4:6,7
Eph. 4: 1,2
Mark 9:33,37
Mark 10: 13-16
Luke 18: 15-17.
3: 7-14.

Read Book of Jonah

1. Explain the element of openmindedness in this story.
2. Study the life of Gallileo in his effort to render service to the world. History of warfare between Science and Theology. A. D. White, Vol 1. Page --
3. Describe Peters dream in the light of the above topic.
4. Read: Readers Digest, October 1925. Limit of Tolerance. Professional Criminals.

Review Questions

1. Present personal experience relative to openmindedness.
2. Describe experience of openmindedness during political campaign.
3. What religious experience have you observed of a close-minded nature.
4. Place the following in the order of sinfulness: Stealing, lying, profanity, sex irregularity, disbelief in God, dancing, use of narcotics, use of tobacco, nagging in the home, drinking.
5. Compare with your neighbor.
6. What does this teach?
7. Read "Exercise your Spirit." Readers Digest, Oct. 1925. Page 349.
8. Read "The Limit of Tolerance. Readers Digest, October 1925, Page 363.
9. What about art in America. Readers Digest January 1926. Page 567.
10. Men of Music. Readers Digest January 1926. Page 575.

LESSON 25

Religious Tolerance

1. No Church gathers together all Christians of all beliefs into an organized group. All have something in common. What is it?
2. Jesus inherited religious institutions. What were they?
3. What were his reactions to them?

A. Israelitish Attitude

I Kings 5: 1-9; 14.
John 2: 20
Neh. 7
Ezra Chapters 3-6.
Duet. 12:1-7.
Luke 2: 39 - 41-50.

B. Jesus tolerant.

Mark 1: 31-45
6: 1-6
Luke 4: 16-30.
Mark 3: 1-6

C. Did Jesus Organize.

Mark 3: 13-19
Matt. 10: 2-4
Luke 6: 12-19
Acts. 1:13

D. Jesus relation that of teacher and leader.

Mark 3: 14
6: 7-13.
Luke 10: 2-12
Matt. 3: 23,24.
Mark 11:15-17.
2: 13-17.

E. In Waht Sense did Jesus Found a Church.

Matt. 16: 13-20.
Matt. 18: 15-20.

F. Beginnings of Organization in the Church.

Acts. 6: 1-6
James 5: 14.
Eph 4: 1-13.

1. Is there any indication of organization with the twelve?
2. What was the relation of Jesus to this group.
3. In what sense can Jesus be said to have founded a church.

LESSON 26

Religious Tolerance (Continued)

A. Activities of Christian Church Primarily Religious.

1. Cor. Chapter 12, 13, 14. Romans 16:5

B. New Testament Church uninterested in Social Reform.

1 Thess. Chapter 5. Romans 15: 1-10.

C. Church Became a Training School for Social Ethics.

1 Cor. Chapter 5, 7. Gal. 5:18-24.
Eph. 6: 5-9 Gal. 6: 1-10.

1. How are modern churches the agent of Jesus?
2. Church differs for organization in religious purposes. How?
3. What does the Church do?
4. Could one have a religion of Jesus without a church?
5. What is the primary functions of the modern church?
6. Why so many churches?
7. What should be our attitude toward them.

LESSON 27

CONSECRATION TO AN IDEAL ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS

Read

Mark 8: 34-38	Matt. 10: 39	II. Tim. 2:22
Luke 9: 23-26	Luke 17:33	II Tim 3: 10-17.
Eph. 4:24	Hebrew 10: 7,9	1 Peter 2: 1,2
Eph, 6:	Romans 6:6-18	II Cor. 6: 3-10
Eph. 24: 10-18	Romans 8:6	1 Peter 3:15,16,17
Eph. 5: 1-18	Romans 7: 21-25	

1. Describe totemism as practiced in Australia.
2. Describe the crop sewing customs of the Orinoca Indians.
3. What do these two illustrations signify.
4. Draw from the life of Lincoln an illustration in accord with the title of this lesson.
5. Describe a person who has consecrated his life to an ideal.
6. Read "The Man Nobody Knows" January 1925, Readers Digest, Page 109.
7. Read "Success," Readers Digest, Spetember 1926.

LESSON 28

LOVE THAT FIRST GREAT COMMANDMENT

Luke 10: 25-28
John 13: 34, 35
Colossians 3:14
James 2:3
Matt. 5: 43-47
Mark 12: [illegible] 34.
John 4: 7-[illegible]; 3:11
1 Thessolonians 3: 12, 13.
1 Thessolonians 4: 9,10.
1 Cor. 15.

Evidence of Love

John 3: 16 John 15: 7-15 John 5:3

1. Read the Prince of Peace by Bryan.
2. Men do not have Gifts, but man is the Gift given by God to the people. God wraps gifts up in men and gives men to the people. Discuss the idea.
3. Read "What men Live Ny." by Tolstoy.
4. Discuss Joseph Smith's statement: "If my life is of no use to my friends, it is no use to me."
5. Read Lincolns Gettysburg address.
6. What is the basis of Jesus' Principle of Love.

LESSON 29

RACE SOLIDARITY

Read: Acts 17: 28-29 II Cor. 6:18 Eph. 4:4-6
1 Cor. 12:12 Romans 12:5 6-8 John 4:37-38.

1. What is Christ's basis for race solidarity?
2. "Above all nations is humanity." Discuss.
3. Read Patriotism and World Peace. Problems of Conduct by Drake, page 48.
4. What were the ideas of the Pilgrims and Constitutional Fathers on patriotism.
5. Read Matthew 12:50. Will it work in this day?
6. "Forget others and they will forget you" by Bruce Burton. Discuss.
7. How is selfishness related to race solidarity?
8. Lincoln aided a struggling pig fastened in a ditch? Was he selfish?
9. How does the League of Nations idea meet Christ's teachings?
10. Is the World Court idea in accord with Christ's ethics?
11. Discuss our immigration laws in light of above.
12. The weapons of the Next War. Reader's Digest. April 1926. p.813.

LESSON 30

HOW JESUS HANDLED POLITICAL SITUATIONS

A. Political situation in which Jesus lived.

Gen. 49 Numbers 26 Judges 1,2 II Sam. 5:1-5;8:1-4
I Kings, 12 II Kings 17:1-6 25:1-21 Mark 2:13-17.
Mark 15:1-15 Acts 21:38

B. Jesus not a political agitator.

Matt. 4: 1-11 16: 13-20 21:28-46.
Luke 14: 28-32 Matt. 11: 7-9 Mark 3:24 14:43-50

C. Jesus has not explicit teaching.

Mark 12: 13-17 Luke 22:35-38 John 19:9-112.

D. Application of religion to politics.

Matt. 5:25-26; 38-41. 6:14-15; 18:21-22
Matt. 6:14-15. Matt. 23:1-37.

1. Can the principles of Jesus be extended to the state activities?
2. Name the political development of the Hebrew people as recorded in the Old Testament.
3. How was it possible for Jesus to be a political agitator?
4. Should a Christian citizen go into politics.
5. What can the Church as an organization do to put the Christian spirit into politics?
6. What form of government seems to you to be the best adapted to the promotion of Jesus' ideals?

LESSON 31

JUDGING

Read: Romans 12: 14 1 Thess. 5:15 1 Peter 2:19-24
1 Peter 3:8,9 Matt. 7:1-5 12 Romans 14
Gal. 6: 7-10

Nature of sin--Romans 4:15 James 4:17.

1. Read Everyday Ethics by Caobt, on Nature of Sin.

2. What must we know before we can judge another?

3. Can we ever be safe in judging another?

4. Read 1 Samuel.

5. What was the statement which indicates we are in danger when we judge?

6. Can we judge the Chineze mother when she wraps the baby's feet.

7. What is the nature of goodness?

8. One finds a tin pan stuck with nails. Is it good for man? What shall I know to judge properly?

9. Tell the story of the cigar lighted by President Grant with $100 notes.

10. Read: The Paradox of Europe. Readers Digest, January 1926, p. 557.

11. "What About Art in America." Readers Digest. p. 567.

LESSON 32

Review

LESSON 33

Read:	Matt. 25:14-30	Luke 18:12-27.
	Matt. 13:12	Mark 4:25
	Luke 8:18	John 15:2
	Luke 12:42-48	Mark 12:46-44
	Luke 21:1-4	James 4:17
	John 9:41 15:22	1 Cor. 8:10-13 10:23-33

1. What is the sign of superiority?
2. Read "The Three Questions"by Tolstoy.
3. What is the significance of the parable of the talent?
4. What does Jesus mean "He that loseth his life shall save it?"
5. Discuss the "wild oats" problem.

LESSON 34

Sympathy and Interest

Definition of Sympathy:

The power of making any situation become alive to us through realizing it as it is.

Was Jesus sympathetic?

Read: Matt. 12:33-35 Mark 7:20-23
Luke 11:37-41

1. Attitudes and purposes are the determining factors in making of character. Eliminate the sympathetic attitude and you eliminate that which is desirable in man. Sympathy comes through many interests. You can't get sympathy from an idiot. His one interest is the dinner bell. Big souled men are man of many interests. Mothers have much sympathy.

2. "That without something besides self there is no growth." Discuss.

3. Tolstoy asks: What is right time to begin everything?
Who are the right people to listen to?
What is the most important thing to do?

How would you answer?

4. We act selfishly and lazily when we let a veil of laziness or prejudice remain between us and what we can get of the truth.

LESSON 35

Thought in Relation to Action

Read: Matt. 12:33-34,35 Luke 6:41-45.
Mark 7:20-25 Luke 11:37-41 ;7:21
1 Thess. 5:22 Matt. 5:27-28.

1. Review "As a Man Thinketh" by Allen.
2. Crime in the home of its friend. Reader's Digest. Jan 1926,p.[illegible]
3. [illegible] Memorize:

IF YOU THINK YOU ARE--YOU ARE

If you think you are beaten, you are;
If you think you dare not, you don't;
If you think you'd like to win, but
can't,
It's almost a "cinch" you won't.
If you think you'll lose, you've lost--
For out in the world you'll find
Success begins with a fellow's will--
It's all in the state of mind.

Full many a race is lost
Ere even a step is run,
And many a coward fails
Before his work is begun.
Think big, and your deeds will grow;
Think small and you'll fall behind;
Think that you can and you will---
It's all in the state of mind.

If you think you're outclassed, you are
You've got to think high to rise.
You've got to be sure of yourself
Before you can win a prize.
Life's battles don't always go
To the stronger or faster man--
But soon or late, the man who wins,
Is the fellow who thinks he can.
--Anonymous.

LESSON 36

Value of Temptation

Is it necessary?-----Christ's temptation.
Lord's Prayer--------Lead us not into temptation.

Matt. 4:3-10	Luke 4:1-13	Matt. 6:13.
Mark 14:38	James 1:2-4	12:15

1. Is it necessary that one must be tempted?
2. Can temptation do damage to a man with his life consecrated to an ideal?
3. Get your ideal so high that it will not be a temptation. How can it be done?
4. Fine ideals and high moral and social purposes are the chief factors in eliminating temptation. How can it be achieved?
5. Illustrate with tobacco.

LESSON 37

Steadfastness and Stability of Purpose

Read:	Matt. 7:13-14	Luke 15:24	Matt. 7:21
	Matt. 7:24-27	Acts 20:22-24	1 Cor. 15-58
	1. Cor. 16*13	1 Thess. 5:21	Romans 12:12
	James 5:10,11	James 1:5-8	James 1:17
	11 Peter 2:14	Gen. 49:4	

1. Discuss "You always know where to find him vs. You never know in which side of the fence you'll find him."
2. Discuss the practical value of steadfastness of purpose in business, in labor, in study, in public policies.
3. Read P. 276 Problems of Conduct, by Drake. Mechanism of self-control.
4. Make a half hour survey in the library and list the number who seem to have steadfastness of purpose and those who don't.
5. Read "Be somebody Abe" p. 17. "Up" by George Mathew Adams.
6. Read "Never Mind" p. 21 "Up" by George Matthew Adams.
7. Read Waiting for Inspiration" p. 20 "Up"
8. Read "Let Them Laugh" p. 17 "Go" by Phelps
9. Read "Backbone and Wishbone" p. 108. Dollars and Sense.
10. Read "Goat Feathers" by Parker.
11. Read "Keep on Tapping" p. 191 "Go" by Phelps.

LESSON 38

Sincerity

Read: Matt. 6:1-13 16-18 23:13-39 Mark 12:38-40
Luke 2);45-47 12:45-44 11:37-41 42:44 12:1-3 18:9-14
Romans 2:21-29 1 Thess. 2:3-6 1 Peter 3:10

1. What are the tendencies among men who are seeking public offices?
2. Do we have such things as "religious hypocrites."
3. Discuss the man who pays fast offerings because of duty, and the one who pays to be thought well of men.
4. Can a man be a good church goer, tithepayer, ward teacher, etc., and still cheat his neighbor in a business deal?
5. Read P. 5. "Up" by Adams. "Let's try to be Sincere."

LESSON 39

Trustworthiness

Read: Matt. 24-45-51 25:1-30 Luke 12:37-46 16:10-12
1 Cor. 4:2 1 Thess. 4:6 19:12-26

1. Read "Message to Garcia" by Hubbard
2. Read the "Cost of Leadership" p. 81. "Up" by Adams.
3. Read "Dr Fosdick asks a Question," Readers Digest July 1925, p.183.
4. "I believe in Man" Harper's Magazine, Nov. 1925.
5. Booker T. Washington. Readers Digest, April 1926. p. 767

LESSON 40

Moral Courage

Read:	Luke 11:37-54	Matt. 23	Luke 13:11-17
	John 5:1-16	Luke 14:1-5	Matt. 12:1-14
	John 7:14-30	Matt. 26:36-56	Mark 14:36-50
	Luke 22:39-55	John 18: 1-12	Acts 4:18-22
	Acts 5:17-33	Acts 20:26-27	Acts 21:8-14
	1 Peter 3:15-18	Acts 7:51-60	

1. Consider the attitude of President Coolidge's during the election in 1924, towards hi critics.
2. President Wilson and the League of Nations.
3. Discuss the man who adheres to principle in face of public disapproval or derision.
4. What is the trouble with civilization at the present time?
5. Read J. M. Barrie's address delivered at St. Andrews University, May 3, 1922.
6. Review the lives of Gallileo, Martin Luther, Joseph Smith, and other great leaders during the last 300 years.

LESSON 41

Review

LESSON 42

Truthfulness

Read: John 8:32-34 14:16,17 17:17 Romans 13:9
Ephesians 4:25 1 Thess. 4:11, 12 1 Peter 2:12
Acts 5:1-11 Rev. 21:8

Truth is a conscientious effort to convey an accurate impression.

1. Read "Folks who Talk Too Much," American Magazine, Nov. 1924.
2. Is it easier to tell a lie or a truth?
3. Suppose all society was untruthful. What then?
4. Read the L. D. S. hymn. "O! Say What is Truth?"
5. Read Everyday Ethics, by Cabot, p. 273.
6. I love a sick man. Should he know his dangerous condition. There would be less chance of recovery. He wants to know? What shall I say?
7. A theater catches fire--diastrous panic is averted by saying an actor has fallen ill--performance is ended. Discuss.
8. Discuss: Only a fool will take these things seriously and say they are lies. One who persists in this kind of truth telling will never has any friends.
9. Read Brigham Young Discourses on this topic.

LESSON 43

Property

Read: Matt. 6:19-23 Luke 6:24 L6:9-15 Romans 12:17
Eph. 4:28 1 Timoth 6:6-12 17-19 James 5.1

1. Can this condition be enforced? Each to produce in proportion to his ability and each to receive in proportion to his need.
2. Give illustrations where this has been tried out.
3. Read Gen. 12: 1-9. 13:1-15 30:25--31:21 41:37-45.
4. What was property considered as?
5. Read Exod. 21:2--23:12. Note the difference in attitude toward wealth.
6. Read 1 Kings. Chapter 21. What is taking place.
7. Isaiah 10:1-4 22:3-5, Amos 3:9-15 5:11-15.
   Micah 7:2,3; 3:9-12
   Contrast with our day.
8. Read Proverbs 11-24-26 15:7,8 14:31 21:5,6 18:19
   28:20, 27 29:7 14 30:9
9. What are the sociological conditions implied in Luke 1:46-52, 3:7-14. Luke 1:46-55. 3:7-14.

LESSON 44

Property (continued)

A. The life of Jesus is a lesson in the secondary value of wealth

1. Jesus was poor. Luke 2:22-39. Luke 8:1-3 Matt. 8:19-20.
2. Jesus was an artisan. Mark 6:1-6, Matt. 13:54-58.
3. Poverty made him sympathetic. Luke 19:1-10 5:27-32 Matt. [illegible] 5:1-53

B. Teaching of Jesus concerning wealth.

1. Subordinate to spiritual good. Matt. 6:24-23 Luke 12:22-34, 9:25
2. He did not teach socialism. Acts Chapter 4.
3. Poverty is not a blessing or a curse. Mark 6: 8-10. Luke 10:1-12 16:14-31 6:20 Matt. 11:2-6.
4. Jesus does not teach his followers to be beggars. Mark 1:16-20. Thess. 3:10. Luke 16:1-13 12:33,34 Mark 10:17-22.
5. Is there anything higher than business success?
6. Discuss struggle between capital and labor. Why is it?
7. Trace the changing conditions in Israel which brought new economic problems as recorded in the Old Testament.
8. What are some of the important differences between the economic conditions of the time of Jesus and our own.
9. Would Jesus insist that a man should give away his money in order to be good, or that he should give away money because other people needed help?
10. Can there be one set of morals for the business world and another for an individual life?
11. Changes in Business Ethics. Readers Digest. April 1926, p. 783.
12. "Wealth" Brigham Young's Discourse. P. 468.

LESSON 45

Sabbath Day

Read: 4th Commandment.
P. 254 Brigham Young's Discourses.
Jesus' attitude toward the Sabbath Day, Mark 2:27.

1. How should the Sabbath be spent?
2. Discuss this problem from the viewpoint of efficiency of labor.
3. Contract communities which observe Sabbath Day and those who [illegible]
4. Contract the attitude of the U. S. toward Sabbath Day and that in Europe.

LESSON 46

Word of Wisdom

Read: Section 89, Doctrine and Covenants.
Word of Wisdom, Brigham Young's Discourses P. 282.

1. How can a healthy mind be in an unhealthy body?
2. What is L. D. S. idea regarding the function of the body?
3. What relation do the laws of health have to the word of wisdom.
4. Can a person live the word of wisdom and remain in ignorance the laws of health when he may know them?
5. Read: Chapters 1-9 Science and Human Welfare, by Harris and Butt. Discuss the relationship to word of wisdom.
6. See Conn's "Bacteriology and Study of the Care of Milk."
7. Will this study aid in the keeping of the word of wisdom.
8. Discuss the problem of tea, cofee, tobacco, alcohol, in relation to the Word of Wisdom.
9. Read: Fruits of Mormonism by Harris. P. 81

LESSON 47

Education

Read: Brigham Young's Discourses. P. 377.
Fruits of Mormonism, by Harris, P. 16.
Doctrine and Covenants, Section 93: vs. 11-18.
Doctrine and Covenants, Section 88, verses 42-47 78-79;1[illegible]

Brigham Young said every time we master nature, we master a knowledge of the laws of God. Also that man progresses as he makes "the earth subservient to his need."

1. What should be the farmer's attitude in the light of the above.
2. What should be the attitude of the business man, the teacher, the housewife?
3. What should be our attitude toward science?
4. Should we or should we not study the advocated theories of evolution?
5. Evolution and the Bible, by Conklin. Read.

LESSON 48

Our Future State

Read:

1. Brigham Young's Discourses, P. 72, 133, 147, 669, 602.
2. Wilford Woodruff's last sermon.
3. A Sight of Hell.
4. Book of Mormon. Alma 41:1-3 . 40:23-24.
5. Does Anything Come After Death? by Fosdick, American Magazine, March 1923.
6. Why I believe in God, by Brown.
7. I Believe, by Rael.
8. The Heavens are Telling.
9. A Scientist Confesses His Faith.
10. Through Science to God, by Schmucker.
11. Why I Believe in the Immortality, MacIntosh.

LESSON 49

The Vicarious Life

Define:

Discuss from date obtained.

1. Which is more like the life of God as revealed in Jesus, to be poor and kindly or rich and unkindly? Poor and unkindly or rich and kindly?

2. Do you believe that the Sermon on the Mount properly interpreted could be made dominant in our social life?

3. If so what sacrifice might men have to make who are (a) employers, (b) employees, (c) those who live on interest, (d) w those who stir up class hatred.

4. Would the truly vicarious life lead a man in business to take advantage of another's financial distress.

5. Is it right to accept them when unsought?

7. Is it Christlike to cultivate influential friends to the neglect of faithful ones of more humble station?

8. What hindrance to ideal family life do we see in our community?

9. How far should the church look after the social interest of its members.

10. Are we as a nation making progress toward ideals of Christian brotherhood

LESSON 50

Review

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